

IN THE CLAIMS

1-38 (Canceled)

39. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~38~~ 41 where the incident beam ~~has a single polarization mode~~ is polarized.

40. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~38~~ 41 further comprising a source including a focusing element for the incident beam.

41. (Currently Amended) ~~The device of claim 40~~ An optical device comprising:
a first polarizing beam splitter having first pass and rejection axes, and positioned to receive an incident beam,
a second polarizing beam splitter having second pass and rejection axes aligned respectively with the first rejection and pass axes, and positioned at an acute angle to the first splitter;
a repolarizing reflector for interconverting a polarization of the beam between the pass and rejection axes of the beam splitters, and positioned so that both beam splitters encounter the beam at least twice;
a source including a focusing element for the incident beam, where the source further includes a folding mirror for reflecting the beam to the first beam splitter.

42. (Currently Amended) ~~The device of claim 38 further including~~ An optical device comprising:
a first polarizing beam splitter having first pass and rejection axes, and positioned to receive an incident beam,
a second polarizing beam splitter having second pass and rejection axes aligned respectively with the first rejection and pass axes, and positioned at an acute angle to the first splitter;

a repolarizing reflector for interconverting a polarization of the beam between the pass and rejection axes of the beam splitters, and positioned so that both beam splitters encounter the beam at least twice;

a projection screen positioned to receive the beam after it has encountered both of the beam splitters twice.

43. (Original) The device of claim-42 41 where the screen is positioned at the location of the second beam splitter.

44. (Currently Amended) ~~The device of claim 38~~ An optical device comprising:
a first polarizing beam splitter having first pass and rejection axes, and positioned to receive an incident beam,

a second polarizing beam splitter having second pass and rejection axes aligned respectively with the first rejection and pass axes, and positioned at an acute angle to the first splitter;

a repolarizing reflector for interconverting a polarization of the beam between the pass and rejection axes of the beam splitters, and positioned so that both beam splitters encounter the beam at least twice, where the repolarizing reflector is positioned non-diagonally with respect to at least one of the beam splitters.

45. (Currently Amended) A method for projecting an image, comprising:
transmitting an incident beam from a source through a pass axis of a first polarizing beam splitter;

reflecting the beam from a rejection axis of a second polarizing beam splitter positioned nonparallel and nonorthogonally with respect to the first beam splitter;

reflecting and repolarizing the beam;

reflecting the beam from a rejection axis of the first polarizing beam splitter;

transmitting the beam through a pass axis of the second polarizing beam splitter to a screen.

46. (Currently amended) ~~The method of claim 45~~ A method for projecting an image,

comprising:

transmitting an incident beam from a source through a pass axis of a first polarizing beam splitter;

reflecting the beam from a rejection axis of a second polarizing beam splitter positioned nonorthogonally with respect to the first beam splitter;

reflecting and repolarizing the beam;

reflecting the beam from a rejection axis of the first polarizing beam splitter;

transmitting the beam through a pass axis of the second polarizing beam splitter to a screen,

where the operations are performed in the sequence listed.

47. (Original) The method of claim 45 where the reflecting and repolarizing are performed at the same time.

48. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 45 where the pass and rejection axes of the first beam splitter correspond respectively to the rejection and pass axes of the ~~first~~ second beam splitter.

49. (Original) The method of claim 45 where the first and second beam splitters are positioned at an acute angle to each other.

50-112 (Canceled)

113. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 42 where the incident beam, the splitters, and the reflector are all positioned on the same side of the screen.

114. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 42 further comprising a source for providing the incident beam, the source being configured to project an image upon the screen.

115-122 (Canceled)

123. (New) The device of claim 42 where the incident beam is polarized.

124. (New) The device of claim 42 further comprising a source including a focusing element for the incident beam.

125. (New) The device of claim 41 where the screen is positioned at the location of the second beam splitter.

126. (New) The device of claim 44 where the incident beam is polarized.

127. (New) The device of claim 44 further comprising a source including a focusing element for the incident beam.

128. (New) The device of claim 44 where the screen is positioned at the location of the second beam splitter.

129. (New) The method of claim 46 where the reflecting and repolarizing are performed at the same time.

130. (New) The method of claim 46 where the first and second beam splitters are positioned at an acute angle to each other.

131. (New) The method of claim 48 where the reflecting and repolarizing are performed at the same time.

132. (New) The method of claim 48 where the first and second beam splitters are positioned at an acute angle to each other.